And be it further Resulted, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, no medium, or currency, should be received in payment of the revenues of the General Government,

xcept gold and silver. And he it further Resideed. That in the opinion of this Legislature, the Independent Treasury is the only sys tem for receiving, keeping and disbursing the purevenues, recognized by the Constitution of the U And be it further Resolved. That the Senature from this State in the Congress of the U.S., be instructed, and the Representatives requested, to use all proper exertions to effect the adoption of the Independent Treatment

aury.

And be it further Resolved. That the Secretary of State be required to transmit a certified copy of these resolu-tions to each Senator and Representative from this State in the Congress of the U.S.

To the Editor of the Globe GLOBE OFFICE,

Washington, Aug 10, 1839 Sir-In most of the Federal newspapers which I have seen for the last ten days, it is stated that I had lately "been specially despatched to Kentucky." for the purpose of prevailing upon either Messrs Boyd or Murray.

Democratic candidates for Congress in the first Congressional District of Kentucky, to withdraw from the canvass, and thereby insure the election of a Democrat to the next Congress from that district. Their assertions appear to be based upon the following, which they say is taken from the Louisville (Ky) Journal :

The statement of our correspondent, incredible as it may have seemed, was, however, strictly true. John C Rives did meet Boyd and Murray at the appointed place and time. The three were together at Morgan field four or five days ago, and at the close of their interambassador of the Government hastened bac Washington, passing through this city on Friday

Now for the truth relative to my recent visit to Ken tucky. On the 12th day of May last, my wife left here for Union county, Kentucky, for the purpose of seeing our relations and friends, who reside there. She was accompanied by Capt Jas. W. Finnie, a merchant of Union county, my bosiness being such that I could not leave home at that time. Heft here on the 26th day of June list, for the purpose of accompanying my wife home. I arrived in Union county, Kentucky, on the evening of the 3d day of July last; stayed there five or six days; then went to Illinois to see some relations of mine who reside there; returned to Kentucky on the 15th day of July; left there the next day for home, by way of the Ohio river and the National Road, and arrived here on the 20th day of July last. There is the beginning and end of my political embassy to Kentucky, as it has been called. No person, here or elsewhere, ever suggested to me to see either Mr. Boyd or Mr Murray, or any other candidate for Congress, in Kentucky or elsewhere; I made no appointment to see one; did not expect to see one; nor did I see one.

I have been quite unwell ever since I returned home which has been the cause of the delay of this communication. I shall use due diligence to find out who coined this out and out falsehood against me; and if I succeed, I shall try to make him ashamed of himself, or appear shameful to all honorable men. I shall make no request of those editors who have

circulated this slander to correct it, because I consider their censure, extorted praise.

Respectfully, JOHN C. RIVES.

Correspondence of the New York Times. Mosice, August 2d, 1839.

The information now daily coming to hand from the interior, in relation to the growing crop of cotton, not only in the State of Alabama, but in Mississippi and Louisiana, exhibits so great a change in the prospect, within a month past, that I deem it proper to communi It appears that the protracted drought in April, May

and the greater part of the month of June, has been fol-lowed by almost incessant rains for the last five or six weeks, and the consequences are, that where the cotton had attained the greatest growth, the rot has commenced and the plant is still growing rapidly and merely run ning to seed. In other places, the effect of the new growth is to cause the dropping of the squares, or fernes, which produce the balls. The best and most productive lands suffer most, and as there is not the slightest indication of a favorable change in the weather, but quite the reverse, I consider the crop in a more dangerous condition than it was at this time last year. Should the rains continue a week or two longer, the injury to the crop in the three named States, which produce nearly two-thirds of the whole crop, will be enormous. One question is pretty certa ally settled, v.z. that the crop, far from being a forward one, as recently so con-

ently asserted, will be more backward than it has been for several years. It requires in order to bring about month of June; instead of which the general character of the weather has been, as already stated, quite the re verse. I have not heard of any injurious consequences to the crops in the Atlantic States or Florida, and, from the difference in the general character of their soil, they will probably suffer less than Alabama, &c The fact, however, should be borne in mind, that the

cotton is everywhere kept in a green state by these continual rains, and of course so much more exposed to its great and formidable enemy, an carly frost, from which cause, it has suffered more in the last 15 years (except 1838) than from any others

Recent information, derived from individuals from Mississippi, induces me to b-lieve, that in making an estimate of the possible production of cotton in the U S. I made too large allowance for the extent of planting in that State this year.

I consider, however, now, that a crop eren approximating that estimate (1,750,000 bales) is entirely out of the question. I prefer, however, to err on the safe side. and it seems now that I have done so in all my estimates of the last orop; for, by the correction of an error arising from reporting twice, the cotton exported from the towns on the Mississippi river, the whole quantity now ac counted for, is but 1,330,000 bales, and it is very certain the whole crop will not reach my lowest estimate of 1.350 000 bales Yours, very respectfully,
H B GWATHMEY.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT - The Circuit Court of the U. S., for the Western District of Virginia, convened

at this place on Monday, the 5th instant; present the Hon P. P. Barbour, and Isaac S. Pennybacker. The causes in this Court, not being matured for trial, the Court adjourned on Tuesday at an early hour. But

a single subject for discussion occurred during the sit ting of the Court; and that arose on a rule against the Plaintiff, in an action of Ejectment, to show cause why the confirmation of the common order in the case enter ed at a preceding term, should not be set aside. The pronounced by Judge Barbour on the subject (delivered extempore) was learned, eloquent and length; It was just such an one as might be expected from that profound jurist: and fully sustained his well earned and enviable reputation, as a sound lawyer and logical rea-SUBSTITUTE TO STREET THE STREET T

region of country has considerably increased, and arri vals daily take place. At the White Sulphur there is a full company; and the hotels contiguous thereto are re-ceiving boarders. We learn, there is at the Red Sulphur 180 visitors-At the Salt Sulphur 80-At the Blue 120, and about the same number at the Sweet Springs.

The number of strangers in the mountains, visiting the several medicinal Springs, are not less than eleven We allude to the trans Alleghany region only There is a very gay and fashionable company at the White Sulphur, and several individuals of distinction. Among the number is the Hon John Tyler, Gen. Wal ter Jones, Judge Porter of Louisiana, Judge Philip F Barbour, Judge Pennybacker, Judge Brooke, Hon. Lan don Cheves and Commodore Dallas of the U S. Navy. The Hon. Wm C. Rives is expected in a day or two Mr. Clay will return from the Northern tour homewards by this route, and will spend a few days at the White Sulphur. It is stated that he will be there about the 26th

Mr. J. S. Buckingham, the celebrated English travel ler in the Antique World, whose interesting Lectures descriptive of the most noted places visited by him in the Holy Land, have rendered him conspicuous in the United States, arrived at the Springs on Wednesday last. We understand that his stay will be sort, as he intends to proceed immediately to Richmond .- Ib.

GENERAL SCOTT .- The Albany Evening Journal of the 8th inst. says: "We learn that General Scott, arrived from the West this morning, and took passage in the Albany for New York But ascertaining that the Secretary of War (Mr. Poinsett) had gone up to Saratoga last evening, the General landed with his baggage and proceeded thither to report. We do not understand that any recent event of particular interest has occurred on

GEN HARRISON .- There is to be a grand celebration at Lower Sandusky on the 22d of August, to which Gen. Harrison has been invited. The last Cleveland Herald, in speaking of him says: - "To see the hero on the field of his gallant deeds, to see him on the very spot where twenty six years ago his voice, cheering his handful of brave men, rang clear above the din of the fight, would be worth some weeks of hum drum every

THE STOUX AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS - The St. Louis Bulletin of the 20th publishes an extract of a letter from Bulletin of the 2010 publishes an extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Indian Department at St. Peters, to a friend in that city, which says:— The Sioux and Chip pewas have had two distinct engagements on the 3d instant, at the Lake St. Croix and Rum River; some forty miles from this place, in which 35 Sioux were killed and wounded, and between 140 and 150 of the

Chippewas were killed. On the 29th and 30th of June, they mutually pledged themselves at the agency to remain at peace for one year at least; but the murder of one of the Sioux near the agency, an excellent man, by the Pillager Band of Chip pewas, was the cause of the unfortunate affray " In relation to the exaggerated reports which were likely to be circulated he has the following:—"We are now as

calm after this unexpected storm as ever Some lasy body may however make a tale of this transaction; but the agents, know what is what in such matters"

FLORIDA — One of the greatest impediments to a successful prosecution of the Florida war, and the most setions obstacle with which our army had to contend, was want of an accurate knowledge of the topography of the country. There is no question whatever, that much of the blood and treasure that have been expended, would have been saved, had a reconnoissance of the country preceded our military operations. We are likely, however, to be better prepared for the future, should circumstances require another campaign. Be sides the officers of the Corps of Topographical Engi neers who were assigned to duty in Florida and have been actively employed, the officers of the line of the army have not been idle; but together they have obtained a pretty thorough knowledge of the topography of the

whole Territory.

Capt Mackey and Lieut J. Edmund Blake, of the Corps of Tonographical Engineers, have constructed a map, mostly from their own personal reconnoissances, and partly from the surveys of officers on duty in the field From the manner in which the map is dotted, we should judge that no pertion of the Territory had been unex red. Every hammack, swamp, lake and river is mi nutely traced. The map was drawn by Lieut, Blake with that neatness and taste for which he is so much dis

tingushed; and we hope it will soon be published.

Some idea may be formed of the operations of our troops, from the fact that upwards of seventy forts have been established Part of these, it is true, are now abandoned, a portion of them are merely stockades, and others again have scarcely any outward defences. only have those officers who have fallen victims to the foe or the climate, been remembered by having a fort called after their names, but many of the living offi cers who distinguished themselves are in like manner cers who distinguished themselves are in like manner complimented. From a hasty glimpse of the map, we gathered the following names of forts: Andrews, At kinson, Armstrong, T. B. Adams, Brooke, Brooks, Frank Brooke, Butler, Basinger, Clinch, Crane, Clarke, Cross, Cooper, Christmas, Crabbe, Cummings, Center, Dade, Drane, Duwning, Dallas, Dulany, Daven ter, Dade, Drane, Downing, Dallas, Dulany, Daven Control of the Control o port, Deynsud Fanning, Foster, Fraser, Fowle, Gates, Gardiner, Gathin, Heileman, Harlee, Hanson, Hook, Jupiter, Jennings, Jackson, Roger Jones, Kenis Izird, Jupiter, Jennings, Januard Libyd, Lane, King, Kingsbury, Lawson, (2) Lauderdale Libyd, Lane, Mellon, Maitland, Micanopy, McNeil, McClure, Ma comb, (2) Pleasant, Poinsett, Pierce, Peyton, Russell,

Stansbury, Taylor, Thompson, Van Swearingen, White, Wheelock, Walker, Ward, Wacassa. Besides these, there are twenty or more forts laid out under the plan of Gen. Taylor, of dividing the Territory

into squares, and named numerically.

There are in the vicinity of the Okeefeenokee swamp, near the Southern boundary line of Georgia, fourteen military posts, viz: Forts Barnum, Dearborn, Fluyd, Gilmer, Lamotte, McLane, Muse, A. S., Miller, Mudge, Moniac, Norton, Tattnall, Tompkins, Walker

[Army and Navy Chronicle. TEXAS

NEW ORLEANS, July 30 - We were taken somewhat by surprise at the intelligence contained in our correspondent's letter published in yesterday's Bee. An en gagement between the Texian troops and the tribes of aborigines that hover upon the Northern and Northeastern borders of the Republic, was not exactly anticipated, both because the Indians had been repeatedly and rudely checked by the arms of Texas, and because the negociations which had been set on foot by the Texian commissioners were expected to be attended with a prosperous issue. It is certain that the complexion of advices tendays since induced us to believe that no fur ther demonstrations of hostility would be made. The Indians had been time and again repulsed with heavy losses; they were represented as humbled and willing to obtain the assurance of prace upon almost any terms.

The battle appears to have been a serious one, if, as stated, there were 5 or 600 savages in the field however, probable enough that the number of the enemy has been somewhat exaggerated.

We are not aware of the precise number of warriers which the Indians in Texas can bring into action. We know them to be considerable—probably over two thos-If it be really the intention of Santa Ana to n rade Texas, it is quite likely he will profit by the los tility of these Indians to effect an alliance with them. Thus Texas will be exposed to double peril -on the one side the treacherous Mexicans, and on the other the wily and ferocious Indian. We have no fears for the safety of the young republic. There are hardy and gallant spirits enough in that growing country to beat back the hordes of Santa Ana, though sustained by an army of disaffected aborigines. But it must be confessed that the aspect of affairs is sufficiently serious, and that should Santa Asa undertake an incursion into Texas, at the momen, when her forces are employed in waging war upon an internal ene-my, he may succeed in doing infinite damage and in extending his sway of slaughter and rapine over a Canada. large portion of the territory ere he could be effectually met and, discomfitted. It the Indians have contrived within so brief, a space after the failure of the proposed negociations to raise an army of 500 warriers, it is evident that they must possess a very considerable force resistance Texas, however, teems to have acted in the present exigency with energy and promptitude. She has an efficient and well equipped army, and will, it is probable, pursue the marauding savages until they not be the marauding savages until they are thoroughly defeated and humbled. She has little time to lere, as the Mexicans, it is stated, will take the field in September - Bee.

By the arrival of the steam packet Columbia, 32 hours from Galveston, we have received our regular files of papers from that city up to the 26th inst., and those of The city of Houston to the 24th. The C. reports the Texian war schooner San Jacinto off the S. W. Bar.

The Cicitan and Galesson Gazette confirms the report of the engagement that took place on the 15th instant, which we published yesterday. We me extracts from the above named paper: We make the following

Hon John Birdsall, late chief justice of the republic, died at Houston on Tuesday last.

"Another splendid schooner designed for the navy, the Asp, arrived from Baltimore on Wednesday. She is a beautiful construction, and surpasses, if possible, the San Jacinto. She is said to be one of the fastest sailer ever Another schooner and a brig are by this time on the way out and will be here in a short time. The whole number will have arrived early in the

"Col Powers, from Live Oak Point, who is new in this city, states that a report has reached that place from Mexico, that Bustamente is marching to Moncloiva, to attack General Lemus. The latter is at the head of about 2,000 men, and his defeat is anticipated, though it is impossible to calculate the precise result. Col. P. is of opinion, that the Federalists will be put down, as they eem to be opposed by the Church, and the Priests still have great influence.
"The national schr, 'San Jacinto,' left yesterday for

N Orleans, where she goes preparatory to a cruise upon the Gulf. She will return to this port before she goes down the coast - 16

MESSAGE OF SANTA ANA - We subjoin a translation of the Annual Message to the Mexican Congress read by the President ad interim, General Santa Ana. It deals in the usual tissue of meaningless generalities, and self laudstory arrrogance. It proposes but little, and that little in a style, as it would seem, of purposely vague and indefinite common-place. There is no allusion to Texas in this message. In fact, the entire document contains little else than a proposition to confer additional powers upon the Government.

The Diario del Gobierno of the 3d states the intention

of Santa Ana to withdraw from the head of the govern-ment, and to return to private life, and therefore praises the disinterested magnanimity which induced the executive to propose a grant of additional power at the very moment when he contemplates the resignation of his high office. We question greatly this assumed disinter-Those who know Santa Ana best are aware that he is not the man to claim absolute rule for another. He either intends holding on to the Presidency, or placing some pliant creature in his stead. But nous verrons.

TRANSLATIONS:

MESSAGE of the most excellent President ad interim, General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana-read al the solemn opening of the second session of the na-

tional Congress, on the first day of July, 1839. "To day commences an interesting period in your session; the period when the Constitution submits to your enlightened scrutiny, the appropriations for the coming year, in order that you may establish, if possi-ble, a medium between the expenditures and receipts, between the wants and the revenue, that may prove sa tisfactory to the people. As your labors will commence under the happy auspices of peace, fortunately restored. although purchased at such a price, you will continue without fear or inquietude in the path traced by the le gislature, giving the preference to the definitive settle ment of the fiscal concerns, which are the life and absolute existence of nations.

"It being impossible for you to withdraw your attention from what is imperiously required by the situation in which the Republic is placed, you will consider whether the inevitable moment has arrived for reforming the institutions of 1836. With regard to the Government, this question is decided; not only because public opinion has manifested itself in an unequivocal manner, but be cause this subject, having been submitted to the consideration of one of the highest powers in the Commonwealth, experience has demonstrated that the resources granted to the Government by the fundamental law are nsufficient for the preservation of the tranquillity, per manent felicity, glory and prosperity of the have, therefore, ordered the project relating to this mat-ter, to be submitted to you. It will be piaced in your hands, in order that you may weigh well the reasons by which the Government considers itself sustained, and which it has explained with that frankness and loyalty which constitute its guide throughout every act of its

administration.
"I have condemned and combatted the anarchical and disorganizing principles of those who, usurping the august little of the nation, have pretended to give it laws to rule over it by caprice, and to annul, sword in hand, the compact now existing. The nation had adopted the representative system, in order that revolutions, revolts and insurrections might be strangled in the cradle; that its legitimate representatives might decide freely upon important questions, without danger of exposure to a

turbulent and inconsiderate hand of demagognee. But] when the remedies for the extreme evils which the nation may suffer, are indicated in the fundamental law ninciples are made to triumph by their employment of such remedies, and of none others, and we thus prevent the people from despising former covenants, and from madly subverting institutions which are susceptible of

improvement.
. We have abundant time to examine the past, to seek out and adopt what is most suitable. In this age of im provement, in which social wants are replaced by others, the legislator cannot steer the ship of State without keep ing the lead in his hand that he may avoid unforeseen petils and difficulties. In this very age, in which the op'e change with inconceivable rapidity, institutions are revolutionized with similar abruptness, and we are unacquainted with any other means of avoiding the consequences of improdent captice, than the permanent ex istence of legislative assemblies that will follow the march of time and supersede the deplotable necessity of popular mmolions

"Now that the power of law has triumphed over that which human opinion is so susceptible. is laborious and comprehensive, but Providence has hosen to delegate to you the dearest interests of the na tion. It will respect your discussions, while my go vernment secures you entire liberty, and an honest and incere obedience Representatives of the nation! I have told yo

what my bonor and conscience inspired. Thus do render myself worthy of the public favor, and conform ntirely to its wishes "ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

"Mexico, July 1st, 1839." FROM MEXICO. - By the schooner Eclipse, Capt De ville, which arrived here yesterday, we have received our files of papers and letters from the city of Mexico to the 8th, and from Vera Cruz to the 13th instant incluto the 8th, and from Vera Crux to the Tostal and interim, and sive. Santa Ana was still the President ad interim, and though in a precarious state of health, exercising the functions of his office with increasing applicuse and success. At the date of our correspondent's letter, Bustamente was momentarily expected in the capital. The residing to Tampico being crowned with such entire expedition to Tampico being crowned with such entire success, his return was every where greeted with the iost enthusiastic demonstrations of affection and re gard. According to the Diarie del Gobierno, Santa Ana and he are to effect the most salutary reform in the constitution-to do away with the cause of the late disastrous disaffection, conciliate all parties, and to crown the whole with re conquering the "ungrateful For accomplishing this great undertaking, the Executive is to be empowered to raise the necessary

All the Federalists who gave themselves up to the dis posal of the government are to retire to their farms, and never to reside in a city or near a fortification under pain of death.

Urrea was sentenced by Santa Ana to be banished for six years; but a porcerse man of " French descent, who had him in charge, allowing him too much of his parole of honor, the quondum Generalissimo, while on his way to Vera Criz for embirkation, made his escape at Perote on the 36th ultimo, and has not been heard of

Lemus was chard out of Monterry by Canalizo; he and his brother fed to Monelavo According to the pa pers in our posession, the career of this General is of late marked by much barbarity. In several States in the interior, the small pox is rag-

ing with great virulence. Throughout the whole Republic, the censorship of the press is maintained with the greatest rigor; but the foreign merchants resident in Vera Cruz have been allowed and are about establishing a splendid exchange or reading room in that city, on the European plan. [N O. Bulletin.

FOREIGN. LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, August 13 - The ship Oneco, Captain Drew, arrived at Besten on Saturday, from Liverpool, with papers to the 13th of July. We copy from Boston papers such articles as they republish. The cotton market has suffered a further decline.

Mr. Atwood's motion to take up the great Chartist petition was to have precedence in the House of Comuons on the 12 h The House on the 11th went into committee on the Lower Canada government bill, and the several clauses were adopted -Lord Stanley opposed the second clause, but it was adopted by a vote of 174 to 136 On the same day Sir Wm. Molesworth's mo tion, of which he had previously given notice, was debated, viz: "That it is the opinion of this House that every consideration of humanity, justice and policy demands that Parliament should seriously apply itself without delay to legislating for the permanen ment of her Majesty's provinces of Upper and Lower

In relation to the affairs of the East there is no later news The most authentic information in regard to the state and prospect of things both in Turkey and Persia, is to be found in the following statement of the British Foreign S cretary in reply to questions which were put

Mr. Milnes wished to put a question to the noble Lord on a subject of great importance—the war between the Sul.an and the Pasha of Egypt. As hostilities had commenced, he would ask the noble lord whether he was aware of the negociations said to have been begun be tween Marshal Soult and the Pasha of Egypt for the purpose of putting a stop to the war, and that a charge out to say, that if the Pashs would only cease hostilities, the Five Powers would ar range affairs. Was it true, that in consequence of that message the Posha had addressed a letter to his son, who was in command of the army, desiring him to await the arrangement of affairs by the Five Great Powers? And if so, he wished to ask the noble lord whether this was the isolated act of Marshal Soult, or whether the noble lord was cognizant and approved of it? He was the more anxious to put this question because it had been

the subject of discussion in the French senate.

Lord Palmerston said, he had great satisfaction in an swering the question of his hon friend by saying that the English and French Governments perfectly under stand each other, and were acting in concert, with regard to these important matters. With respect to the particular acts of other Governments, he could only answer generally. This Government had been informed by the French Government, that they would send an officer to Alexandria, and another to Constantinople, for the pur pose of persuading the Sultan and the Pasha to suspend hostilities, in order that an amicable arrangement might be made. There was good reason to hope that not only France but Austria, Prussia, and Russia were equally united in a strong and sincere desire to use that influence which naturally belonged to those great powers, in an endeavor to bring about some arrangement which would relieve Europe from dangers that must result from a longed conflict between those two powers.

Mr Milnes inquired whether there was any hope of a satisfactory settlement of the present anomalous position of this country with regard to Persia? It appeared that our minister had withdrawn from Persia, and that the Persian Ambassador had not been received at the English court. Could the noble Lord give any informa-

tion on that subject? Lord Palmerston said the only answer he could give to that question was, that the Persian Ambassador was told at Constantinople, at Vienna, and again at Paris, as he had been previously informed at Persia, that he could not be received here until the Persian government had given the government of England that satisfaction, the nature of which had been stated in writing. The Ambassador, however, acting on the instructions of his own government, persisted in coming hither, hoping that he might be able to forward the end he had in but as he did not on his arrival show that the satisfaction which had been demanded was given, it was not ught consistent to receive him officially.

The authorities had withdrawn the Military and Police from the streets of Birmingham; and the town was com paratively quiet. The Crops are represented to be extremely good-and

never looked better, or gave greater promise of a plentiful supply.

Two females were instantly killed on the Birmingham Railway, (Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Saunders) Their attention was diverted another way, to a train that was approaching them, and were not sensible of the one apoaching them in an opposite direction.

The Prince de Joinville is to take the command of the

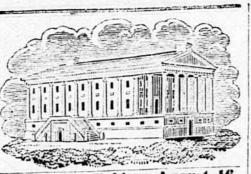
French Frigate Bell Poule, fitting at Toulon for Levant. Madrid Journals of the 3d of July mention the repulse on the 28th June of a band of 200 Carlists.

TURKEY .- Letters from Constantinople of the 19th June, represent the recovery of the Sultan as almost hopeless. The heir to the Ottoman throne is a young man about 19 years of age, brought up in that seclusion so common to Princes of the Osmanlis dynasty, of whose notions of government nothing can be known before his assumption of the Imperial and postifical authorityhence the indisposition of Mahmoud is an affair of more than ordinary interest. But the Sultan's illness has not in the least cooled his order for war. On the contrary he has expressed himself indifferent to the protraction of his life after seeing Mehemet Ali and his son in chains The recovery of Egypt and Syria would

reconcile him to the loss of Greece.

Livenpool, July 12 - Our cotton market has experi enced a very great depression during the week. prices of American cotton have given way to a very con iderable extent, more particularly yesterday, when the demand was greater than usual, and holders having an opportunity of selling in quantity, submitted to a decline in many instances to 1d per lb. To-day there has been a very general inquiry from the trade; but there being less cotton pressing on the market, they have not been able to purchase within 1-8 to 1 4 per lb of the extreme low prices of yesterday, and we close at a decline of 3.4d per pound in American from our quotations of last week 1500 American have been taken on speculation, and 2300

ORUS MULTICAULIS - The subscriber has for sale Roots and Cuttings of the Morus Mulficau is. His Cuttings are the product of Roots tree and three years old His prices shall be reasonable—and to those who may buy of him cuttings. &c., he will supply. gratis, eggs of the silk worm raised by himself the present year, of the following varieties, viz. manually years weeks yellow, two crop white and peanut. Apply to Ellie, Ellett & Co., or to RICHARD REINS. 29-tf of the following varieties, viz: mammoth yellow, six



Richmond, Friday, August 16. THE TRIUMPHS OF DEMOCRACY.

We dedicate almost all our disposable space this morning to the returns of the recent Elections. What are s eculaive editorials or the most pungent retorts of political warfare, in comparison with the details of the trumphant votes of a free prople: So far as the Returns have been received, they indicate immense changes in favor of the Democratic Party. From North Carolina, (aye, N. Carolina, Messicurs Whigs.) from Tennessee, Indiana, and even Kentucky, the intelligence is most cheering. According to the following calculations of Wednesday Evening's Globe, our accession is considerable-8 Republican anti-Clay Representatives in North Carolina to 5 Clay Whigs, when the return of 1837 was 8 Whigs to 5 Republicans -In Indiana, 6 Republicans probably to 1 Whig, when two years ago, it was I Republican to 6 Whigs -Two Republican Representatives gained in Kentucky, if not more-and in Tennessee, 6 Republican Representatives returned, when at the last election, we had only 3; and, according to present appearances, Cannon's majority over Armstrong in 1827, of more than 19,000, is entirely dissipated, and Polk elected Governor of Tennessee. dissipated, and the dissipation of the Democratic Party, as it is astounding to the Whigs. It is the effect of that second sober thought" of the people-that strong revo lution in public sentiment which a recovery from the panic of 1837 has brought with it. But the whirlwind has swept over Tennessee and Indiana, in a more remarkable manner than in any other State. Never perhaps have the vaticinations of the Whig prophets been so completely outstript by the public sentiment, or over whelmed by the public suffrages. When was there any thing like it? It was only one week before the election in Tennessee, that the Nashville Whig put forth the following estimate: "We think we cannot be mistaken in estimating the

following triumphant majorities for Gov. CANNON .-The signs of the times, at all events, point to a PROUD VICTORY for the Whig cause. 5,000

In the East, 4.000 In the West, 5 000 Middle Tennessee, 14 000 "To this may be added, ten members of Congress; 45

TIOS and of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY." (The two Houses Compare this estimate with the returns-The con trast is wonderful - But in Indiana, the talsification of the Prophets is even more complete. It was only on the 30th ult., that the Nashville Banner put forth the fol

of the House of Representatives, and 15 of the Senate-

being a large majority of the Congressional Delega-

lowing hurrah: "The cry of our friends from the sterling Whig State of Indiana is, that all is well there At the last election, siz Whigs and one Loco Foco (the notorious Boon,) were elected to Congress. The chances now seem to be de cidedly in favor of the election of seven Whigs. Boon is off, and Robert Dale Owen, the disgusting infidel, runs in his place, on the Loco Foco ticket.-The Indianapolis Journal of the 12th, gives an estimate of the maparities in each District The following paragraph shows the conclusion to which the Journal has arrived: (From the Indianapolis Journal.)

"We have heretofore refrained from speaking of the probable result of the election in the different Congres sional districts, except in this. We have been waiting for the developement of public sentiment with much anxiety and solicitude. And it is with no small degree of joy that we are enabled now to say with confidence to our friends at home and abroad, that the prospect is cheering-that the political firmament is bright and cloudless-that all's well. Indiana will be represented

in the next Congress by seven Whigs."
But instead of seven, or even six Whigs, they now appear to have carried but one-and that is Rarioan the Whig, who has only succeeded by running against two other candidates. The defeat is tremendous; and shows us along with the results in Virginia, how little confidence is to be reposed in the outrageous predictions of a desperate party .- But to the details as far as we have been able to collect them. The returns are yet far from being as complete as we could desire. We shall supply the necessary statistics, as fast as we can collect them

(From the Wednesday Erening's Glube) ELECTION RETURNS om the returns published below, it will be seen that

the Democracy have triumphed gloriously in the late Col. Polk is certainly elected Governor of Tennessee His majority, we think, will be between three and four thousand. The Legislature will be Democratic. So far each party has elected six members to Congress. The remaining district, represented in the last Congress by

N. Carolina will be represented in the next Congress

by 5 Democrats and 5 Federalists.

The returns from Indiana justify us in saying that she will be represented in the next Congress by six

Democrate and one Federalist; and in her State Legis lature by a majority of Democrats, for the first time for From Kentucky we have heard but little, and there-

fore expect but little. We hope to gain members of Congress from that State. TENNESSEE. FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.

Polk, (Dem.) Cannon, (Fed.)

Counties.	Pol	Polk, (Dem.)		Cannon. (Fed.)	
Greene		1.701		874	
Washington		1,119		796	
lefferson		207		1.509	
Cocke		263		654	
Grainger		690		801	
llawkins		1,433		804	
Claiborne		782		479	
Sullivan		1,412		250	
Campbell		467		271	
Blount		811		911	
Knox		465		1.614	
		1.077		850	
Monroe		259		507	
Anderson		191		750	
Sevier		577		943	
Ronne		1,322		960	
McMinn				300	
Bradley		781			
Meigs		594		103	
Morgan		158		104	
Rhea		433		151	
White		469		1,078	
Franklin		1.577		570	
Warren		2,110		395	
Overton		960		257	
Sumner		1,168	maj.		
Smith		779		2,290	
Jackson		689		1,083	
Davidson				234	msj.
Wilson				1116	11
Williamson				869	44
Rutherford		115	maj.	1000	
Bedford		500			
Maury		911	44		
Lincoln		1,843	44		
Giles		334	11		
Lawrence				199	maj.
Wayne				402	"
trayne				100	**
Montgomery				345	**
Robertson		222	maj.	040	
Stewart			maj.		
Hickman		852			
Dickson		315		007	
Benton		388		205	
Homphreys		766		391	"
Carroll				740	**
Henry		493	mnj.	000	**
G:bscn				600	
Madieon				453	44
Weakley		457	**		
Hardeman		. 325	- 11		
		30 131		24,911	
		24 911		1	
		10.00			
Polk's maj tl	hus far	5.220			
Polk's gain th			The	Federal me	iority

Polk's gain thus far 20,121. The Federal majority two years ago was 19873. Extract from a letter, dated "KNOXVILLE, Aug 6, 1839.

"I send you the returns, so far as heard from, which shows a decided gain to the Democratic party. I believe we have triumphed over Whiggery throughout the State; at any rate, East Tennessee has given a Democratic majority for Governor of about 500, and gained one Demoous victory in East Tennessee. Clayism will go down of course, Feds.

of course, Feds.

"Rutherfurd Redeemed!—It is reported by a gentleman (Whig) who left Murfreesborough last night at 11 o'clock that the Democrats of that county have carried their sinking last, and Col. Polk is rapidly gaining ground tion, and made one of the most effective speeches that would be beaten more than 20,000 in the State. Tennessee is Democratic, rest assured of it."

INDIANA.

(From the Indiana Democrat, of Aug. 8)
AUGUST ELECTION.
The result of the election in this State has agreeably disappointed us, not so much in the final result as in the large majorities. During the whole summer we felt confident of returning four Administration members to Congress-we have certainly elected five, to wit: Wm. W. Wick, John Carr. J. W. Davis, Thomas Smith, and wick John Carr, J. W. Davis, Thomas Smith, and
T. A. Howard—all by large majorities. Not a word has
two precincts of that county which he visited yesterday,

been heard from the First district, in which Owen is the | Johnson (the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Democratic and Proffit the Whig candidate. In the Fif h district, J. Rariden, is probably elected.

We have abundant cause to rejuce over this result, but we shall not follow the example usually set by the Whigs, of manifesting our gratification, by triumplant processions, by rejoicing, by parades, by firing cannon, or by illuminations. Let us be calm, and let us resolve to meintain our present position. In every district the Independent Treasury was advocated by our party. We published and circulated six thousand copies of the independent Treasury bill, and every Democratic press in the State published it, and by coaxing, soliciting, beg ging, entreating and daring, we succeeded in getting almost every Whig paper to publish it We safely cen say, that the whole number of copies published and cir culated exceeded fifty thousand—enough to give every voter in the State an opportunity to read it. We can didly believe, from the result of the election, that a large majori'y of the voters in this State were in favor of this

To the Whigs and the Democrats out of the State we submit some facts, from which they may judge. We make no commerts, as comments are useless. Fac's and figures are the strongest arguments. John Ewing, Whig, in 1837 in the second district re ceived a majority over John Law, the Democratic can didate, of 941. This year John Ewing is beaten by J W Davis, the Democratic candidate, at least 500. the third district, in 1837, W. Graham, the Whig can-

didate, beat John S. Simonson, the Democratic candi-

date, 1.327. This year Graham is beaten by John Carr, the Democratic candidate, at least 1,000. In the fourth district, G H Dunn, in 1837, beat Amos Lane, the Democratic candidate, 1034. This year Dunn is beaten by Thos. Smith, the Democratic candidate, at

least 600 In the sixth district, in 1837, W. Herod received a maority over J B. Ray, the Democratic candidate, 3,747. This year Herod is beaten by Wick, the Democratic

candidate, 800. In the seventh district, in 1837, A. S. White, Whig heat N. Jackson, D. in 7,368. This year, Evans, Whig, is beaten by Howard, D. in at least 1200.

(From the Louisville (Ky) Advertiser of Avg 9.) The election of Robert Dale Owen is some of his opponents, and confidently claimed by the New Albany Argus.

NORTH CAROLINA. Extract from a letter dated "RALEIGH, August 12, 1839

"In the Caswell district, A H Shepherd is defeated, and John Hill (a genuine Democrat) is chosen in his place It is remarkable, that this did not take place heretofore, when the district was undeniably with the Administration, by a considerable majority. The art, Administration, by a considerable majority. The art, and address, &c., practised by the Whig Federals, have succeeded, in a degree, even now, by giving the appearance of a meagre majority to Republicanism. I tell you it is not so, and the elections of President and Vice Pre sident will prove my correctness.

"In the Salisbury district, lately represented by Mr. Rencher, Mr Charles Fisher is elected over Henderson, the Whig F-deral Clay candidate. The Federal presses and electionecrers abused Mr Fisher with a violence and bitterness far surpassing any thing that has ever taken place in North Carolina. The acts of his private life were perverted, and the operations of his own private affairs invaded, and the epithets which gentlemen (at least, Democratic gentlemen) consider indecent and unmanly, were applied to Mr. Fisher for the mere offence of daring to oppose Henry Clay. Yet I shall not be sur prised if the Feds call it a Whig rictory. It is one truly. but not of their stamp. We wish them joy of this the only real Whig victory the district has late "It is reported that the 'Father of the House' is run to his eyes I mean the Hon. Lewis Williams. elected, I do not doubt. This may be a sign of his future

Extract from a letter, dated

"BROWN'S STORE, Aug. 11, 1839. "I have just heard the result of our election in the ninth Congressional District, and am much pleased to have it in my power to inform you that Mr. John Hill is elected by a majority of 40 votes over A. H. Shepperd. There has been the most unprincipled manage ment and intrigue in the county of Guilford in favor of Mr. Shepperd. I have not time to say more, only that the county of Caswell has been erect as usual. It gave Mr. Hill 1.057, and Shepperd 220 votes; Stokes gave Hill 1,322, and Shepperd 850; Guilford gave Shepperd 1,634 majority, and Rockingham gave Hill a majority Montgomery beats Haywood 363 in the Ra of 448. leigh District. Extract from a letter, dated "WILKESBORO', August, 1839.

"Yesterday was the day of our election. R Murchison opposed Mr Williams I have received returns from precincts except one. Mr. Williams's majority is about 60 votes. The precinct to be heard from is very small, say 35 votes, which may increase Mr. Williams's vote to 50

"Different opinions are entertained as to the result. L'ztract from a letter, dated "GREENSBORO', N. C., Aug. 11, 1839. "Ry mail this morning we learn the result of the lection in this district, and it affords me great pleasure

to say, that after one of the most animated contests that was lought in any county or district, we have succeeded in electing our candidate, John Hill, Esq. by a majority of 47 or 48 votes. I would like to give some particulars, but have not time. (From the Milton Spectator, Extra. of Aug. 12)
Goon!—We have just time to say that Hill is elected

by a majority of 47 votes. harles Fisher, from the Tenth district, is also electe Montgomery's majority is 300. 900 cheers for the Democracy!

(From the Bultimore Republican of Wednesday morning.) "indiana, - By a slip received from the office of the Indianapolis Democrat, we learn that Mr. Wick is elected over Mr. Herod, late member, by a majority of about 800; that Mr Smith is elected over Mr. Dunn by a majurity of 700; that Mr. Davis has an aggregate majority in Putnam, Owen, Clay and Lawrence counties of 900, and that Mr Ewing has in Vigo a majority of 450, leaving a difference in favor of Mr. Davis of 450, and he is no doubt elected; and that Mr. Howard was ahead of Evans in Park and Vermillion counties about 900 Of his election, there can hardly be a doubt The fact of Mr Carr's election, we have already stated.

"It may be regarded as certain, therefore, that Messrs. Wick, Smith, Davis, Carr, and Howard are elected -They are all Democrats, and all gains since last Congress. Mr Rariden, the late member, is probably re-elected, though it is not certain. From the first district, in which Mr. Owen is a candidate, we have received

no returns.
"Since writing the above we learn, that Robert Dale Owen is elected. The statement is said to have been furnished by Mr. Profit, the Whig candidate. "KENTUCKY.-The only information we have from Kentucky i., that Messrs. Butler and Ward, the Democratic candida es, are elected in the districts recently represented by Messrs. Southgate and Menefee. This is a gain of two." TENNESSEE.

(From the Nashrille Union)
THE ELECTION.
"The struggle is over. We have returns only from a

few counties. Col. Polk is running quite up to our expectations. If he run as well up to the last county, he is undoubtedly elected. We shall see. Be of good cheer. Republicans! and let us remember that ours has been a State battle. "Davidson County .- Here, at the head quarters of

Federalism, where all the banks are located, where the great leaders of the Opposition, Messrs. Cannon, Bell, Foster, &c , reside and where it has been our fortune to contend with the most extraordinary influences from abroad, it was almost too much to hope that Republicanisin would prevail. The Federalists of this county have carried their ticket-while the Republicans have more than maintained the ground that they occupied at the last election. If, therefore, we are cost down, we are not destroyed, not conquered, not vanquished, but just in good trim for another contest. The following returns from this county are nearly, if not quite, correct:

Polk (Dem) Cannon (Fed.) Congress. Burton (Dem.) Bell (Fed.) 1712 Senate. Craighead (Dem) 1.535 Jennings (Fed) 1,669 Representatives. Cheatham (Dem) 1,522 Weakley (Dem) Castleman (Fed 1.450 Watson (Fed.)
451 Gain in Wilson!

"Returns from all the precincts but one, as reported give Cannon a majority in the county of 1,162. Last lection, his majority there was 1 613 Democratic gain 451. Bell's majority over Burton in the same, 951. is reported, that Anderson is elected to the Senate, and Cummings and Jones to the House-ull Feds. Williamson looking up!
"We expected to be entirely routed in Williamson. At

the last election, it gave Gov. Cannon a majority of rising 1,500 votes—Now it gives him a majority of only 835 [One precinct to be heard from] The Democrats crat to Congress, and elected a majority of Senators and of Williamson have doubled their capital within the last Representatives to the State Legislature. It is a glori-

entire ticket. This is truly a great triumph ! Last elec-He closed the canvass at this city on the day of the elec- tion Gov. Cannon's majority there was 1.246, now he is in a minority of fifty-making a Democratic gain of he has made during the whole canvass Indeed, sir, was nearly thirteen hundred rotes. So we go. All the De the election to take place in a fortnight again, the Whigs | mecratic candidates for the Legislature, elected-and all clear gain. We rejoice to hear that Col. Yoakum is elected to the Senate. "Huzza for Maury !- Maury is right. At the last elec-

tion Gov. Cannon was beaten in Maury 67 votes. Col. Polk now beats him nine hundred and eighty-one! Watterson's majority about 700 He is elected to Congress beyond a doubt. Thomas and Martin for the House, elected by from seven to eight hundred majority .-Smith's majority for the Senate overwhelming.

Democrats.

11th) had gained fifty four votes over the number that he received in 1837. This is promising. MAKE WAY FOR OLD SUMSER. Democratic gain of one thousand and eighty rotes.
Sommer county, which at the last election gave only

216 majority against Governor Cannon, now gives a ma-jority against him, and in Polk's favor of 1926. This is good-particulars as follows: GALLATIN, August 1st, 1sas Dear Sir:- "We have met the enemy and they are

ours." Old Somner has been true to her faith, she has stood onmoved and given splendid majorities; they are as follows: For Governor Polk (D.) Cannon (W 032 For Congress. Trousdale (D) 1,979 Campbell (W) 672 For State Senate Dyer (D) Walton (W) LLO

Barry (D) 1,575 Goodall (D.) McKoin (W Willey (D) Douglass (W.) Judd (W) N. B .- These votes may vary a little, as the acdition

"Little Dickson - All right! - We stop the press to make

CHARLOTTE, August 1, 1-20 10 o clock at night "Dear Sir :- Supposing you will be anxious to hear good news, I give you the result of our elections, so far as heard from in this county: Polk's majority Johnson's do 2:0 Hardwick's do 2:0

Three other precincts to be heard from, all Demo-

was hastily made.

room for the following letter:

Eubank's, upwards of

cravic.

4P. S - Since writing the above we have heard from other precinct-Democratic majority, mneteen -We think Johnson and Polk will get from 6 to 800 majority in this district. Our details of the Congressional Elections are [very

incomplete: FIRST DISTRICT - Washington county - Powell (D 1,004; Carter (Fed.) 806. (late member.) Second District. McClennan (Dem) McKinney (Fed)

Hawking 1 296 McClellan re-elected by about 1500 majority THIRD DISTRICT - Joseph L. Williams, (W) the late member, said to be re-elected over Dunlap.

FOURTH DISTRICT -No return. The candidates are

W. Blackwell, (Dem.) Wm. Stone, (W.) FIFTH DISTRICT - Hopkins L. Turney, (Dem.) reelected by a large majority.
Sixth District - Wm. Campbell (W.) is probably elected. There is an increased majority for Trousdale (Dem.) in Sumner county of 300 votes, over the race of 1837 when Campbell's aggregate majority in the district was 1750. In Sumner, for Trousdate 1928, Campbell

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Bell (Fed) Burton (Dem) Davidson 1.459 1712 Wilson Bell re elected by 1.174 majority Eighth District.—Meredith P. Gentry, Whig, elected by a majority of 501. Childres Williamson 1 606 1.040 1.704 1,639 Rutherford 3,245 2,744

NISTH DISTRICT .- Harvey M. Waterson, V. B., elect

ed by upwards of 1,000 majority. Returns from Bediene

plete. (This was the District lately represented by Col. Polk Waterson. 2 208 1 967 Bedford Barrenger was lately a Whig Representative from North Carolina MAJORITIES. TESTH DISTRICT .- Asron V. Brown, Van Buren elected over E. J. Shields, Whig, (late Representative.) Proun Shields. 2 382 769 Lincoln

1 391 1.116 Giles Lawrence maj 401 Wayne Hardin ELEVENTH DISTRICT - Cave Johnson, V. B., elected, over Richard Cheatham, Whig-(the late representstive) Cheatham. Johnson 1,057 Hickman, Humphreys,

Montgomery. TWELFTH DISTICT .- J. W. Crockett (late Whig mem ber) -S. C. Pavatt, (Dem.) It is said, that Crockettis re-elected. THIRTEENTH DISTRICT .- C. H. Williams, (Whip, and

Dickson.

Stewart,

late member)-W C. Dunlap (Dem) No definite re-turns; but the Whigs claim the re-election of Williams. INDIANA. The Louisville Journal (Whig) says, that the news from Indiana is most disastrous (of course, for the Whigs!) Carr, Democrat, is elected over Graham, Fedetalist, by a majority of about two thousand. Robert Dale Owen, Democrat, is elected over Profit, Fed. by a majority of several hundreds. The same paper says. there is a rumor that Smith, Dem, is elected over Dunn, Fed. and concludes its lamentations with this paragraph
—"Can it be that Indiana has elected an entire Van Buren delegation to Congress? Is it possible, that she has thus shot like a star from the high orbit in which she has hitherto circled?" This looks something like it in-deed. In the last Congress there was but one Democrat from this State, the Hon. Ratliff Boon. Our chances are now fair of having six out of the whole delegation This is indeed glorious news! "Hurra for the Hossist boys.'

(From the Indiana Democrat.) INDIANAPOLIS, August 7, 1839. MARION COUNTY .- Official returns. Congress.

Wm. Wick Wm. Hernd Wm. Herod Extract of a letter, dated "Greensburg, Aug. 7, 1830. "My DEAR SIR: Smith is certainly elected by a majority of 700 votes. Decatur is regenerated. All the

ounties are heard from except Switzerland; it will give 200 for Smith, the Democratic candidate. Dunn. (Whiz Smith, (Dem.) Dearborn. 672 maj. Decatur, Switzerland, 60 Ripley, Lane, Lawrence, Conaway, and Perry are elected to the House from Dearborn-all Dems.

Fisher from Switzerland, Dem. Robertson from Ripley, Whig.
Jamison from Decatur, Whig.
Monroe-Wick 815, Herod 713, Senate, W. Berry,
Democrat, 195 majority. Representative, probably W. A. Gorman. Morgan-Wick, 100 mejority. Eccles, Dem, elected

Representative.
Wick is elected by about 800 majority. 2d District-Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate, has 250 majority over Ewing, Whig, in Putnam Owen county, Davis's majority Clay county, do. Lawrence, do. Vigo, Ewing's majority, 450.

Davis is no doubt elected. Carr, Democrat, is elected to Congress over Graham Whig Rariden is probably re-elected. Howard, Dem., is about 600 ahead of Evans, Fed., in Parke county, and in Vermillion 300. Extract from a letter dated

"RICHMOND. (IA.) August "Enclosed you have a slip from the Democratoffice, which I have just received, and forward by the same mail last. In the fourth district, Thomas Smith, SubTreasurer is elected by about 1,000. His majority in Franklin, is exactly 150; and all the other counties you

have in the extra herewith sent.
"Rariden in the fifth district is elected by shout 700 over Thompson, Sub Treasurer, and 1,000 over General McCarty, Sub-Treasurer. McCarty received more Democratic votes than Whig.
"I am afraid Proffit, Federalist, has beat Owen Demo

crat in the first district. Should Owen be elected, yo will have six out of seven Representatives favorable our worthy President KENTUCKY.

The Lexington Gazette of the 8th says, that in South gate's district, from the information we have received it is very probable Butler (De.n.) is elected. In Chambers district, it is equally probable, that Garrett Data (Whig) is elected over Jacob Mark (D-m) In Grave district, Nuttall (Dem.) is said to be ahead. (Other and perhaps later accounts, state, that Graves has been re lected. The contest has been very severe)
The Cincinnati Republican of the 9th says, "At

ABACK!-There can be but little doubt of the elect Colonel Butler to Congress, from the district the river, formerly represented by the Honorable W. W. Southgate. The majority of the Van Buren candidate. it is supposed, will not vary much from one hundred si fifty votes. We have no certain intelligence from other districts."—The Cincinnati Whig of the same date same "We are obliged to continue our unfavorable news the 13th (Mr. Southgate's) district, Colonel Butler B.) is elected without doubt; his majority over Signle, ranging from 100 to 150. This is rendered criby passengers from Georgetown coming in the stage last

"In the fifth district James Harlan (W) having de clined a re-election, Simeon H. Anderson (W)